MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

## THE REVOLUTION.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Mission of the Brooklyn.

No Reinforcements Ordered to Fort Pickens.

THE STATUS QUO TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Latest Reports from Charleston.

A WAR STEAMER OFF THE HARBOR

The Virginia Convention Anti-Secession.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE CRISIS.

Patriotic Speech of Mr. Harris. of Maryland.

The Alleged Attempt to Seize the Federal Buildings.

THE REACTION AT THE NORTH.

A Convention of Abolitionists at Syracuse Broken Up, . &c.,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION OF THE BROOKLYN TO PEN-

It is understood that the President authorized despatche to be sent to Pensacola to-day, to the commander of the Brooklyn, not to enter the harbor of Pensacola, er to land any troops at Fort Pickens, unless that post should be attacked. He is ordered to act strictly on the defensive and to give no pretext for an attack.

It is further understood that the provisions or board the Brooklyn are to be delivered to thefort.

This pacific policy on the part of the President is in re-

sponse to the mediation of Virginia. Last evening ex-Senator Mallory telegraphed from Pensacola to a democratic Senator here, that the appearance of the war steamer Brooklyn, or any United States was vessel, in the harbor of Pensacola, would be the signal for an attack upon Fort Pickens by the secessionists.

The troops on board the Brooklyn were destined to the works at the Fortugas, which are still in possession of the federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold

Captain Barron was sent by land a week since on similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His despatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of a most pacific character. The gallantry exhibited by the wife of Lieut. Slemmer,

at Pensacola, is creating quite a lively sensation among the patrictic ladies of Washington. A suitable testimo-

ial in her behalf is in contemplation.

I am assured at the Navy Department that the Brook lyn cannot enter the barbor of Charleston, nor any vessel of that class, and that in consequence of this fact it will be difficult to reach Fort Sumter with reinforcements, as the smaller class vessels could not contend with the beyond the reach of any protection from Major Anderson

THE RECENT REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON. WARRINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861.

Colonel Hayne has no official knowledge that that State

has proposed any such ultimatum to the government as that mentioned in this morning's papers. patch from Charleston as to the reported business which occupied the attention of the Legislature in secret session

yesterday. He has received no despatch or communica m Governor Pickens on the subject. The report is believed to be equally as erroneous as that which rece represented that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts. Colonel Hayne has made no demand on the federal government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently awaiting the ac-

The conduct of South Carolina, in not only refusing but repudiating the mediation of Virginia, is regarded here among all parties with indignation and abborance. In fact there is but one feeling in regard to it, which i that she has placed herself outside of all sympathy with ber sister border States. If Virginia has one spark of manhood left she will spurn any further connection with

EFFORTE FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE PENDING TROUBLE.

Washinoton, Jan. 29, 1861.

The republicans appear for the first time to have awakered to the impending danger. Active movements are new going on, looking to an adjustment on the basis

It is understood that New York, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island will be repre-

sented in the Convention on the 4th of February. Senators Douglas, Seward and Crittenden are still assiduously engaged considering propositions of adjust-ment. Several have been submitted, but as yet they are enable to agree upon a plan. They ave strong faith that they may yet be able to accomplish he object which they have in view—to restore peace to our distracted country. Senator Seward is anxious and will go as far as practica ble to accomplish this. Senator Crittenden says to-night there is no favorable change in the aspect of affairs

Everything looks gloomy enough.

The committee of New York bankers, merchants and others, arrived here this evening, for the purpose of faci ittating a compromise of existing political difficulties. They were met at the case by W. B. Maclay and James Smythe. Among them are the following well known citizens of New York:—A. A. Low, Peter Cooper, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, James Harper, S. B. Chittende and William V. Brady. Many of these gentlemen exerted themselves in preserving the credit if the govern-ment, in causing the last loan to be taken upon more favorable terms than the preceding once. To this they pledged themselves to General Dix, before he accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasu.'y. They represent all shades of opinion and received much attenon; many of them voted for Lincoln. They are quar-

The Mesers, Willard's have addressed a letter to ex-President Tyler and other leading gentlemen, tendering the use of their spacious ball for the Convention, which meets here on the 4th of February.

The speech of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was the n that has yet been delivered in the Heuse in favor of the Union. He was literally overwhelmed with congratulations from gentlemen on both sides after he

There are cheering reports from Virginia in favor of the Union. By a close calculation the anti-secessionists will have twenty-eight majority in the Convention, which will be increased if the other bor ler States immediately proceed to act upon the 4th of February Convention pro-

Pennsylvania accounts are immensely in favor of Union | the President's reception was going on, by the arrival of

tions and letters state that the county is unanimously in favor of compromise, democrats, republicans, and all other parties, uniting with one voice to that end.

It is not true that Thurlow Weed is at Springfield arranging the Lincoln Cabinet. He is at Albany, looking after the State Legislature and the defeat of Greeley for

The following despatch, received by several republican members of Congress vesterday, explains itself, and justration, is to be king of the lobby:-

I have been strongly urged to request you to support the bill for the relief of Harris & Butterworth. THURLOW WEED.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1861.

The House Committee on Military Affairs were informed some days ago, that a gentleman, now in this city, had purchased of Governor Floyd, while he was Secretary of that said gentleman was here for the purpose of getting possession of the muskets to send South. This gentleman was subprenaed before the Military Committee this morning to testify on the subject. It terms out that instead of their being designed for the South, as was sup posed, they were intended for Sardinia-a contract hav ving been made with that government for their delivery committee at once dismissed the subject, having found a "mare's nest."

spec ing an alleged conspiracy to take possession of this city to prevent the inanguration of Mr. Lincoln, have examined a large number of witnesses, who were understood to be cognizant of the fact, and it proves, according to the committee of investigation, that there is not th slightest foundation for such reports. Mayor Berrett was examined to day, and he flatly and unqualifiedly pronounced the story as preposterous and ridiculous. stated that he had examined into the matter thoroughly, and was unable to learn that any such organization, how ever small, had an existence in this city. He stated fur-ther that he considered himself fully qualified, with his present police force, to maintain order and the peace of

I am authorized to centradict the report that Mr. Win threp, or any other member of the Boston committee received any implied indignity from Southern members The reported colloquy between Mr. Winthrop and Sen

tasch, as given in a New York paper, is fabulous.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, declares that if Mr. Lincoln has written any letter counselling compromise the fact is not

Lieutenant Morris resigned his commission in the Navy to-day. He belongs to Alabama.

An affair of honor occurred to-day, between Dr. Jones of Louisiana, secretary of the Douglas organizatio in this city during the campaign, and Mr. Wilson, son of General Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office. Wilson was wounded in the hip. The fight took place on the Pennsylvania border, the parties having left here very quietly this morning. Jones was injured by the buggy in which he was riding verturning. The quarrel arose from a political dispute. Wilson, who is a Breckinridge democrat, declared that a Douglas democrat was no better than an abolitionist. Dr. Jones thereupon struck him. Wilson challenged, and the result is as above stated, according to current reports. We learn that officials are in pursuit of the parties

The President has renewed his invitation to Mr. Green Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, notwithstanding the latter has once declined it. Mr. Greenwood, although from Arkansas, is a strong Union man, and will consent to accept the position and assume the duties of the office after closing up some important matters in the Indian Department, which require his personal attention, and to abandon now would prove of serious detriment to the

The fact having lately been communicated to Mr. Charles B. Oliver, the guaner having in charge the pow-der magazine at the Norfolk Navy Yard, that a bedy of secessionists had threatened to take possession of it, he answered them there was not powder enough in the world to take it without the consent of the United States federal authorities, and if any number of men attempted to do it they had better make their wills first, for he would blow them to Eeaven or hell. The force of this remark will be realized if a mob attempts to take the magazine, as it is said there are at least twenty secret electric trains laid, the slightest touch of either of which would be sure destruction to everything within a circuit of quarter of a mile.

In the Senete to-day the Pacific Railroad bill occupied amendment providing for a Northern road, to start from Superior City, and to run west to the western bou Minnesota, near Breckinridge City, thence west to Pu get Sound. It grants six alternate sections of land to the The amendment was adopted by three majority, and it is believed the bill will pass the House as amended, all though the total sum of money granted in this bill is one hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars in bonds. The government pays nothing, and, therefore, loses nothing

intil the work is done.

The returns of the election of delegates for a State Co rention show in Texas that the great mass of the voters refused to go to the polls. Private letters received here state as an evidence of the feeling there, that in one count where eleven hundred voters reside, only three hundred went to the polls, and they were all secessionists, the the United States House of Representatives have tended much to bring about this state of things—one is the pasage of the Pacific Railroad bill, including the Texas route other is General Hamilton's amendment to the Army on of dollars to raise and equip a regiment of mount. ed men for service on the frontier of Texas, and to pay a debt incurred by Texas for suppressing Indian hostili Mr. Hamilton will speak to-morrow, if he can get the floor. He is a strong Union man, and opposed to the se

cession of Texas.

Four marked speeches were made in the House to-day by Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Mary and Winslow, of North Carolina, and Wan Wyck, of New York. Mr. Stevens wishes to test the strength of the government, and after we find out that we have one, to punish all traitors. He declared that if war comes, upon the head of Mr. Buchanan will rest the awful responsi

Mr. Harris made a most thrilling appeal to Congress to lay aside all party feeling and unite as one man to save the Union. He was enthusiastically applanded by the members and spectators n the galleries, and was warmly congratulated by mem-Mr Winslow thinks the republicans should abandon

the Chicago platform and accept the proposition offered by Mr. Rust in the Committee of Thirty-three, and be ause they will not, does not see any hope for the Union. Mr. Van Wyck made a speech, couched in elegant lanrunge, decidedly against all compromise and for sustainas the Union at all hazards. The following sentence and a telling effect upon the House:-"In 1829 you stablish the Missouri line to save the Union; in 1854 you destroy it to save the Union; and now, in 1861 you can see the salvation of the republic only through its re-establishment and perpetuity, with the new and startling condition annexed, that blavery must be forever

protected in all our future acquisitions."

Cassius M. Clay did not act as the friend of Mr. Dunn n the affair between that gentleman and Mr. Rust, Mr lay having long since decided not to engage again in such matters. He was applied to and obtained the ser vices of Lieut. Nelson, a gallant officer of the navy, be enging to Kentucky.

Kancas, once in the Union, will be able to walk alone and help herself without asking charity. She will issue bonds, and upon the faith of the State obtain credit and be able to develope her resources.

General Scott has authorized a howitzer to be taken away from the National Rifles, a military company of this city, and notified them through the proper channel that if they want to drill they can do so at the aggroup where the regulars muster. It is reported that the Rifles will purchase another howitzer at their own expense.

It is from beformation received by General Scott from Governor Ricks, of Maryland, that General S. has taken his late measures for the defence of the national capitol. A sensation was produced in this city to-night, while

a corps of some two hundred and fifty flying artiflery, with cannon, from West Point and Fort McHenry, via Baltimore Railroad. They marched through several streets, exciting much attention. The main squadron went to quar ers on Capital Hill. The others quartered near the President's House.

The order given for the presence of a portion of this force was yesterday given by General Scott. It was afterwards countermanded, reconsidered and finally sent, and the force is here, ready for any emergency. There is no doubt General Scott will take every precaution to overawe whatever preparations may have been made by restive people to interrupt the peaceful inauguration of Lincoln.

Captain Faunce, commanding the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, is in Washington.

The result of the Cabinet meeting to-day places the President in harmony with his ministerial advisers, and no longer leaves a doubt that the capital of the nation will be protected at all hazards against any conspiracy that may be concected to commit outrages against the

Gen. Scott has now full power to act, which has not heretofore been the fact. "Things ain't now as they

News reached here to-night that the forts along the coast of Florida have been reinforced and cannot be taken; that the harbor of Pensacola is blockaded with three vessels detailed from the Home Squadron, all of which are plying off that harbor, and will cut off all comrcourse therewith.

The Deficiency bill will be taken up to morrow in the

House, to consider the Senate amendments. Certain members have had placed in their hands within a day or two very startling evidence of attempts to extort money in the Senate amendments to the bill; and because such persons have not consented to pay the sums dems the venal parties have assailed the items referred to in a leading republican press, when proof positive is said to be within the knowledge nembers of the House that the parties demanding the money would have supported the m asure if they had been paid. The principal party interested refused the demand. We shall see to morrow whether members of Congress will sit silently with such information in

The Grand Jury of this district last week made the presentment against John B. Floyd of malfeasance in office. United States District Attorney Ould has since framed an indictment, and to-day the Grand Jury have

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Floyd will pr himself and demand trial, or subject himself to the humiliating spectacle of being arrested in Virginia and

True bills have also been found against Bailey on four counts-three of which are for abstracting papers from the Interior Department, and one for larceny.

The same number of bills have been found against

Russell, as accessory. Rumors are circulating that a large number of depart ment clerks have been indicted; but it is not true, nor has any presentment yet been made against any other

Cabinet officer, as rumored.

The affair between Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, and Mr. Rust of Arkansas, through the intercession of Capt. Nelson and Col. Hindman, referred to in my despatch in to-day's HERAID, terminated in the following corresp which I am authorized to publish:—

LETTER OF MR. RUST.

Hotse of Reparentatives, Jan. 25, 1961.

Sir.—Will you of immunicate to my colleague, Col. Hindman, the time and place, outside of this District, when you will discuss with me the questions of difference between us?

A. RUST.

To Hon. Mr. Dunn.

To Hon. Mr. DUNN.

LETTER OF MR. NELSON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR—My friend Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, has authorized me to inform you of the time when and the place where, outside of this District, that it will suit his convenience to discuss the difference between Mr. Rust and himself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. NELSON.

To the Hon. Mr. Hindman, of Arkensag.

To the Hon. Mr. Hindman, of Arkensas.

January 27, 1861.

Six—I have examined carefully the record of the debate in which Messrs. Rust and Dunn took part, and which is the subject of misunderstanding between them. It is my opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for proceeding further in the matter. Therefore, I propose that we unite in a declaration to that effect, and thus put the matter to rest.

LETTER OF MIL. HINDWAY

natter.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN.
To Captain W. NEISON, United States Navy.

BEPLY OF MR. NELSON.

JAN. 28, 1861. Jax. 28, 1861.

DEAR Sin—You were quite right in your understanding that the explanation made by Mr. Denn on Thursday last was intended as a full disclaimer of any intention to offern become law Mr. Benn the Mr. Denn the Mr. D end personally Mr. Rust.
I am, very respectfully, your obetient servant,
W. NELSON.

TO THE HOM. MR. HINDMAN, &c., &c. LETTER OF MR. HINEMAN.

DEAR SIR—Your last note, conveying the assurance that my understanding of the intent of Mr. Dunn's explanation was correct, having been received, I am ready to unite with you in a declaration that there are not sufficient grounds for proceeding further in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN.

To Capt. W. NELSON, U. S. N.

JOINT LETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF MESSES, DUNN AND RUST.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1861.
GENTLEMEN—We submit the accompanying correspondence, with the earnest recommendation that its conclusion be accepted by, yours, very respectfully,
W. NELSON.

To Hon. A. Rust and Hon. W. M. PUNN.

The President's levee to-night was one of the largest and most brilliant that has been witnessed for years. Several members of the Cabinet, all the leading Republi can Senators and Representatives, almost the entire di plomatic corps, and a very large number of army and navy officers, and a splendid array of ladies were in at-tendance. The President looked exceedingly well, and

was quite talkative. went to Alabama, and settled in the practice of his profes sion. Although a democrat he was a Union man, and for expressing his opinions he was expelled from the State with his family. His notice was so short that he had scarcely time to pack his trunks," and was obliged to sacrifice h horse and carriage, and other property. He has just arrived in this city.

The following is the correspondence between the Colector of the port of New Orleans and Secretary of the Treasury Dix:-

Collector Hatch writes Jaguary 14:—
I have the honor to inform you that the United States barracks, below the city, have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana, as will appear by the enclosed communication from C. M. Brasford, a Captain in the Louisiana infantry. I shall take steps to remove the invalids, if necessary, at an early date, and with due reference to commy.

Secretary Dix replied by telegraps on the 27th:—

Apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke Captain Bradford's order, and remonstrate with the Governor against the inhumanity of turning the sick out of the hospital. If he refuse to interfere, have them removed under the care of the resident surgeon, and do all in

The following is Secretary Dix's letter to the Collector

of New Orleans, dated 28th:—
Sm.—I did not receive, until the 26th inst., yours of the 14th, informing me that the United States barrancks believe the city of New Orleans, which have for several months been occupied as a marine hospital, have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana. I found euclosed a copy of the letter by Captain Bradford, of the First Louisiana Infantry, advising you that he had taken possession of the barrancks; that they would "be required for the Louisiana troops, now being enlisted," and requesting you to immediately remove those patients who are convalencent, and as soon as, in the opinion of the resident surgeon, it may be practicable and humane, those also who are now econimed to their beds.

Jie also states that the barrancks contained 216 invalid

and convalescent patients. On this transaction, as a cotrage to the public authority, I have no commune to make, but I cannow, sheve that a proceeding so dicenter with the character of the people of the United States, and so revolting to the civilization of the a has had the sanction of the Governor of Louisian. I sent a telegraphic despatch to you yesterday desiring you to remeastrate with him against the inhumality of Captain Bradford's order, and to ask him to revoke it. But if he should decline to interfere, I instructed you in regard to the removal and treatment of the sick, and in that I trust you will carry out my direction; not their helpiess condition. The barracks, it seems, were taken possession of on the 11th instant. Captain Broadford's letter is dated the 13th and yours the 14th, though I had no information of the subject until the 28th. I infer from the newspaper paragraph you enclosed, which telegraph advices in regard to the subject matter show to be of a later date than your letter, that the letter wan not dispatched until the 21st or 22d instant. I hope I am mistaken, and that the cause of that delay is to be found in some unexplained interruption of the mail. I should otherwise have great reason to be dissatisfied that the information was not more promptly communicated. From the tone of the newspaper paragraph you enclosed, and from the seizure of the barracks in violation of the usage of humanity, which in open war be tween contending nations, and even in the mast revenge ful civil conflicts between kindred races, have always been held secred from disturbance as edifices dedicated to the care and comfort of the sick, I fear that no public property is likely to be respected. You will, therefore, have no more monies expended on the revenue cutter Washington, now hauled up for reports, until I can have the assurance that she will not be seized as soon as she is refitted, and taken into the service of those who are seeking to break up the Union, and overthrow the authority of the federal gove Secretary Dix, in reply to his telegraphic dispatch, has

received the following reply from Collector Hatch:-

New ORIEANS, Jan. 28, 1861.
Affairs satisfactorily arranged; barracks retained; se A delegation of the business men of Milwaukee, ex-

cursionists to Philadelphia, having in their tour em braced Washington city, adopted the following preamble

and resolution:

Since our visit to this city we have been more sensibly impressed than ever before of the impending crisis in the affairs of our country, and as lovers of our government and friends of the Union, and without claiming more than a preper degree of patriotism, be it therefore

Resolved. That we owe a higher allegiance to our country than to any party platform, and while we represent all the political parties which took part in the late Presidential contest, and a large majority of us were the supporters of the successful candidate, we earnestly invoke the Senators and representatives in Congress from the State of Wisconsin to sink at this time partisan prejudice for the sake of the Union.

The daily overland mail proposition, as it passed the

The daily overland mail proposition, as it passed the House to-day, limits the cost to \$800,000. The mail is to start from the Western frontier of Missouri, and goes through to Placerville in twenty days for letters and papers and twenty-five days for magazines and documents The last may be sent by steamer at the contractor's expense. Bids are to be received until April. The contract is to commence on July 1st, or as soon thereafter as possible. Denver and Sait Lake are to be supplied semi-weekly by the contractors. The postage on letters to be ten cents, and on papers one cent. The bill passed by a vote of 101 against 64.

## REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Jan. 29, 1861.
The Courier and the Mercury of this morning say that t large war steamer was seen off the harbor at dusk on Saturday, and that she showed signals and stood to the outhward. It is surmised that she is still hovering in the neighboring coast.

last night a negro came to the city and informed his master that a suspicious craft was seen yesterday near Church's Flat Stone, with twenty men on board. The men wore no uniforms, and appeared to be without arms. It is thought from this that an attempt is about to be nade to pounce down on the plantations.

The State Legislature adjourned sine die last night.

THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA AFLOAT.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29, 1861 The Columbia has been got off. There was a large crowd at the wharf to congratulate Captain Berry. The damage is but trifling. The ship did not go ashore in the channel, but by accident got into shoal water.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1860

The Convention met this morning in the City Hall. The ordinance was introduced to elect delegates to the ontgomery Convention for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, based on the constitution of the United States, the delegates to be subject to the instructions of

A resolution was introduced allowing those non-slave holding States to come into the Confederacy that should acknowledge the legality of slavery.

The Convention then went into secret session on the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in relation to providing regulations for commerce and customs, so as to permit the resignation of the federal

journed to six o'clock in the evening.

On reassembling again the Convention went into secre session to elect delegates to the Montgomery Convention It is thought neither Slidell nor Benjamin will be elected. They will probably be sent to the Southern The Convention resumed its deliberation at twelve

o'clock to-day. There was a great crowd the half, in cluding some ladies.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to eccive the Commissioners of the secoding States, which

The Committee on Federal Relations presented series of resolutions for immediate consideration

The Convention went into secret session to consider the resolutions of the Committee on Commerce, supposed to be in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi river and the principles of free trade. The Convention is still

REJOICINGS AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20, 1861.

New Orleans was resplendently illuminated to night There was also a grand procession, firing of cannon, a

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION BILL. Raimon, Jan. 29, 1861. The Senate is engaged to-day on private bills.

The House considered the Senate's Convention Several amendments were adopted, but no vote was taken on the passage. It comes up to-morrow at ten There was a case of smallpox in the city to day, and

there is some talk of removing, and some of an adjournment till March, awaiting further developments.

DESIGNE OF THE SECESSIONISTS UPON FORTRESS MONROE. RICHNOND, Jan. 29, 1861. Recent proceedings at Fortress Mouroe have em

oftered public feeling. The following was adopted at

large meeting hat night:—
Whereas, the Legislature has formally declared that
any act of coercion against a Southern State will be re
garded by Virginia as an act of war, and resisted with al the means in our power.

Resolved, That the attention of the Legislature behereby called to the fact of an overt act of ecercion now actually being perpetrated at Fortress Monroe.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29, 1861.

esolutions instructing the deputies to the Southern Con vention to insist upon such measures as will forever pre-vent the reopening of the African slave trade. The Convention to-day passed a supplementary of

dinance authorizing the Governor to carry into effect

previous ordinance for the protection of the defences The Convention also passed an ordinance adopting a the law of Alabama the laws of the United States relative to patents, securing the rights of invention to citizens of all the playe States

Adjourned to the 4th of March. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Tonoxro, C. W., Jan. 29, 1861. The Leader of to-day again asserts and guarantees the correctness of its former announcement in regard to the policy of the British government in reference to a

ferences. The first is the one initiated by the State of Virginia, inviting the border and other States to meet them in conference, to devise, if possible, some measures for averting the storm which now threatens the fair

The second is the Southern Confederacy Congress proposed by Alabama, who extended invitations to South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia to meet her through their delegates at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th proximo. All of the invited States have responded, and representatives have been selected to join in the deliberations of that Assembly. It is thought that a provisional federative government will be formed and put into operation by the end of next month. The provisional government will probably be similar to that under which we now live. The Congress itself is nothing more than a provisional government. They will prepare the form to which all the States they represent shall be pledged. Themselves the representatives of the people-delegates chosen by sovereign conventions—their power in provismould the incipient nationality to suit the exigencies of the times, elect a provisional chief magistrate and order

R. B. Rhett, Jr., the chairman of the South Carolina delegation, will be persistently urged as the President of the Congress, in honor to South Carolina as the first se-ceding State. Johnson J. Hooper, of Alabama, is prominently mentioned for the post of Socretary of the Con-

The name of Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is used most prominently in connection with the Preside of the new confederated republic.

DELEGATES TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY CONGRESS.

ALARAMA.
At Large.
Robert H. Smith.
Richard W. Walker.
District Delegates.
1—Colon J. McRea.
2—W. R. Chilton.
2—David P. Lewis.
4—John Gill.
5—S. F. Hale.
6—Thomas Fearn.
7—J. I. M. Curry.
YIOMDA.

DERACY CONGRESS.

District Delegates.
1—Francis Barton.
2—Martin Crawford.
2—Judge Neebitt.
4—Bonjamin Hill.
5—Augustus R. Cobb.
7—Augustus Keenan.
8—A. H. Stephens.
Noorn Carolina.
J. L. Bridgers,
M. W. Ransom,
Ex-Governor Swann. Jackson Morton,

M. W. Ransom,
Ex-Governor Swann.
SOUTH CARGINA.
T. J. Withers,
W. W. Boyce,
R. B. Rhett, Jr.,
L. M. Keitt,
James Chestnut, Jr.,
R. W. Barnwell,
C. G. Memminger. At Large.
Robert Toombs,
Howell Cobb. The Mississippi Secession State Convention appointed seven delegates to the Southern Convention, but their

Davis, we believe, is one of the delegates at large. We are not aware that Louisiana will be represented in DELEGATES TO THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, FEB. 4, 1861.

names have not yet reached this city. Hon, Jefferson

Chas. S. Olden,
Robert T. Stockton,
Joseph K. Randolph,
Roeman M. Frice,
William C. Alexander. NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis,
David S. Reid,

MARYLAND. Reverdy Johnson, Augustus W. Bradford, William S. Golfsborough, John W. Oriesfield, J. Dixon Romaine.

James Guthrie,

Vincinia.

John Tyler,

Wm. C. Rives,

George W. Summers,

John W. Brockehbrough.

The above list embraces one ex-President, one Gover nor, seven ex-Governors, one ex-Attorney General, one ex Secretary of the Treasury, and most of the others are ex-United States Senators, State Judges, &c.

Delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois

will be present at this Conference.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE. New ORIERNS, Jan. 29, 1861.

Dates from Austin, Texas, to the 22d inst. are received The Texas Legislature had assembled, and Governor Houston had sent in his message. He favors the calling

of a State Convention. passed by the Legislature in 1858. The House took up and passed the Senate bill directing

the Comptroller to proceed to Washington and recover eren con due the State A resolution had unanimously passed the House de claring that the federal government has no power to coerce a sovereign State after pronouncing her separation

from the Union. The Senate will pass the same resolu tion by a similar vote. The Legislature favors the immediate secession of Texas by a majority of three to one. Ausrin, Jan. 24, 1861.

The Legislature to-day passed resolutions repudiating the idea of using forcible means to coerce a seceding State, and asserting that any such attempt would be re sisted to the last extremity.

Only one fifth of the members of the House opposed

mmediate action. It is expected that the question of se cession will be referred to the people. THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER

LEWIS CASS ... NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 29, 1861. The United States revenue cutter Lewis Case to-day re ceived orders to proceed to New York; but Capt. Breshwood refuses to take her out of the river.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

The second hearing before the Committee on the Per-Representatives. The floor and galleries were crowded and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. F. L. Byrd, W. L. Burt, S. E. Sewell and Wendell Phillips made

speeches against the repeal of the law. UNION AND COMPROMISE MEETING

DETROIT, MICHIGAN DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29, 1861.

A large meeting of citizons favorable to the plan of the Border State Committee assembled in the City Hall last evening, pursuant to a call of the Mayor. The hall was densely packed, and bundreds were unable to obtain at

The meeting was addressed by prominent democrat and republicans.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of the territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes as State, with or without slavery, and all north of that line as free; the amendment of the Fugitive Slave law, to pre vent kidnapping; the repeal of the Personal Liberty law the prevention of interference by Congress with slavery in the slave States, in the Southern dockyards, &c., and with the internal slave trade; proclaiming non-interfewith slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the the people of Virginia, Maryland and the Dia trict, and in favor of the perpetual prohibition of the Three delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing to urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Ratagon, N. C., Jan. 29, 1861. The resolutions passed by the Obio and New York Legislatures were received to-day. The Legislature has taken no action on them as yet. The Senate passed the House bill to-day for calling

State Convention, after adding to it some amendme

THE PALMITEO FLAG WAVING OVER FORT DEFIANCE.

There are some doubts existing yet as to the final

## THE SOUTHERN AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCES. | IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WHIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Semate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861. Mr. Kine, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to authorize he employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. Referred to the

better organization of the militia of the District of Coumbia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., offered a resolution that Governors and Ex-Governors of States be admitted to the

Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., presented a petition of the people of Western Utah for increased mail facilities. Re

ferred to the Committee on Post Offices. Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Mich., presented four petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, believing it un-

or introductional.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

Private bills were considered till one o'clock, when THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

as taken up.
Mr. Chardler, (rep.) of Mich., moved to amend so as give six sections of land per mile instead of one.

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Mr. Chander, (rep.) of Mich., moved to amend so as o give six sections of land per mile instead of one. depted.

Mr. Chander, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend that the grant of lands and bonds is to be made on the express condition that Congress shall hereafter have power to smend the provisions of the act, but not to dimainsh the specific amount of contribution. Adopted.

Mr. Wikinson, (rep.) of Min., moved to amend by making the amount paid to the Central route fifty millions instead of sixty millions, and that to the Southern route twenty-live millions instead of thirty five millions, the design being to provide for the Northern route by another amendment.

The amendment was discussed at some length and disagreed to. Yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr. Wikinson moved another amendment, the effect of which is to provide for the Northern route. He said he did not see the propiety of voting thirty six millions to a State just in the act of secession, and not giving a road to States true and loyal to the constitution. He characterized the bill from the House as a bill of abominations.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to; yeas, 22; nays, 19.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend so as to give sixty millions to the Central route, twenty-five millions to the Northern route, and that the Southern route in the said of the Senator to withdraw it for the purpose of moving to strike out all except the central route.

Mr. Gwis, (opp.) of Cal., asked the Senator to withdraw it for the purpose of moving to strike out all except the central route.

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Mr. Mas

Mr. Wisox renewed his amendment, and it was disagreed to.

Mr. Mason, (opp.) of Va., moved to strike out the part
making any appropriation of money to these reads. of
He said he did so as a matter of protest of the State
of Virginaia against this new debt. The time
might come when the State of Virginia will be
called on to assume a portion of the debt, and he wanted
a protest entered so that Virginia shall never be called on
to now this debt.

to pay this debt.

The amendment was rejected.

No further amendments being offered, the bill was reported to the Senate.

A discussion ensued on agreeing to certain amendments, and on motion of Mr. FISSENDEN, the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1861.
The Spraker laid before the House the agricultural portion of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. The subject of printing extra copies was referred. THE NEW JERSEY UNION RESOLUTIONS. Mr. ADRAIN, (opp.) of N. J., presented the resolutions

passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, expressive of firm attachment to the Union, and the duty of every good citizen to sustain it, and favoring the Crittenden proposition, and the calling of a Convention of the States, &c. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. THE POST ROUTE BILL. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's

amendments to the Post Route bill.

Before final action was taken the morning hour expired.

The special order was resumed, being the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., regretted that he was com pelled to believe, with Mr. Pryor, that no compromise can now be made. When six States are in open and de clared rebellion, having seized the public forts and arse nals, and robbed the people of millions of public properwhen he saw our harbors blockaded and armies in ty; when he saw our harbors blockaded and armies in array against the flag of our country, which has been insulted, he had no hope that concession, humiliation or compromise can have any good effect whatever. What confirmed him in this belief, if confirmation was necessary, was to see by the papers this morning that the Kingdom of South Carolina has peremptorily refused to appoint Commissioners, for the reason that they have no desire or intention to promote the objects declared in the Virginia resolutions, viz.—to precure guarantees by amendments to the constitution. As South Carolina is the head and front of the secession movement, this was the end of negotiation and compromise, particularly as it was followed closely by the belligerent speech of Mr. Pryor yesterday. He (Mr. Stevens) saw every Southern democrat, and he was sorry to say that every slaveholder here voted against the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union. The Southern States will not be turned from their deliberate purpose by soft words or lamentations. He argued that there were but two ways of breaking up the Union—one by amendments to the constitution, the other by revolution, which nothing could justify but the most intoierable oppression, which nowhere exists. He continued to speak of Southern cruelties towards Northern men, who are tarred, feathered and hung by scores. At the late election in Virginia a man who voted for Lincoln was taken by the "chivalry," his face blackened, and exiled from home. It was not safe for Northern men to go into the Southern States.

Mr. Rust, (opp.) of Ark., inquired on what Mr. Stevens predicated this remark?

Mr. Stevens—A few bangings, and tarring and featherings.

Mr. Rust, (opp.) of Ark., inquired on what Mr. Stevens predicated this remark?

Mr. Stevens—I never witnessed any such acts. array against the flag of our country, which has been in

Mr. Stevens—A few bangings, and tarring and featherings.

Mr. Rest—I never witnessed any such acts.

Mr. Stevens—In Maryland, in Middletown Valley, there was a meeting of citizens who gave warning to twelve men, who voted for Mr. Lincoln, to quit. They retained one, however, to see whether they should hang him.

Mr. Kennen, (opp.) of Md., said to his knowledge no such thing had happened there. He represented that district.

Mr. Stevens—I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. Winstow, (opp.) of Va.—As to the remark of the geople of the South hanging Northerners by the cores, we never hang them by the scores, but by law, as we did John-Brown and his accomplies.

Mr. STEVENS—You hang them exactly right. (Laughter.) You hung them after the forms of law, by a jury for crimes for which they deserved death. The South is a heathen despotism so far as Northerners are concerned, and the slave trade is openly justified, together with suber crimes.

Mr. Wisserse, (opp.) of Md., wished to tell Mr. Stevens.

and the slave trade is openly justined, regener was ather crimes.

Mr. Wisserier, (opp.) of Md., wished to tell Mr. Stevens what he had seen when he was a student at Carlisle College; be saw a white man, who went after his negroes, murdered in the street. His agent, Mr. Leman, went from Baltimore county for his slaves and was killed in Pennsylvania, and yet no one was brought to punish-Mr. WEISTELL-A born was blown, and a large crowd
Mr. WEISTELL-A born was a crowd of white men there.
Mr. WEISTELL-A born was blown, and a large crowd
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gathered.

Mr. Sravass resumed, arguing that the cause of the Southern rebellion was the North in the election of Mr. Lincoln and the taking from the South the political power they have held so long. Rather than give concession to rebeis, he would see the government shattered into ten thousand atoms. In conclusion, he said the South want a stronger government—a despotism. He advocated the use of the federal arm and all its constitutional powers to enforce obedience to the lass. As for Major Anderson, he had no doubt he will successfully defend the stars and stripes, or, like a gallant soldier, will in Joing so, sink to his gory bed.

Mr. HARRIS, (opp.) of Md., said that the future historian would be amazed, in looking back at the magnifi-cence the republic had attained up to this time, and reflecting upon the meanness and insignificance of the causes which led to its disruption. Great would be his mazement when he found that at the moment when the nation had reached so eminent a period in its career, that when in the full maturity of its power and the enjoyment of its wonderful resources, when the ships of her adventurous commerce were sweeping over every ogean, and her sciences and civilization had placed her in the vanguard of the nations, and when an endless world was begining to give an illustration of the capacity of men to enjoy perfect freedom, that at such a time the whole government should become sud-denly disintegrated, and dissolve into pieces, like a house of cards built up by the hands of a child; and when, with an earnest solicitude and

(CONTINUED ON EXCEPTH PAGE )

The citizens of Gloucester were astenished this morning at seeing a large Palmetto flag waving over old Fort Deflance. The revenue cutter in the harbor sent a boat's crew ashore, who cut it down.